Belmont Site Survey (2x copies)

+ "Copy" of
"Explanation of audit"
letter

Newark -Howing Authority -Misc. 1950

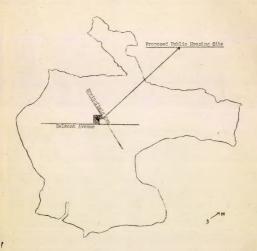
A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE BELMONT SITE
(SITE III)

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK

misc

Research and Statistics Division February 1950

CUTLINE MAP OF NETARK



GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The area chosen for site number 3 is bounded by Hunterdom Street, ITM Awrence, Belnoch Awrence, Mere Kinney Street and a block on Springfield Awrence. It clearly falls within the area designated by the Central Planning Board as being a slum neighborhood needing complete clearing and redeveloping.

This section is in the older and more central part of the city, and in it as found an almost hopeless mixture of residential, commarcial and industrial land use. Because Newark was shift up city before the original zoning ordinance was adopted, the use of these structures do dings not fit into a logical norming plane, host of the bud danger for the commander of the commander of the commander of the presidential structures are found a large number of junk yards and old bulldings which make impossible the application of a coherent norming plane. This process of steady deterioration and blight has reached the stage where the deterioration and blight has reached the stage where the

As this site is in the heart of the most deteriorated section of the city, it is strongly fait that its development as a housing project will help to arrest the depreciation and obcolescense of the area and serve as an incentive for improving and redeveloping the entire Sum area,

POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF SITE

The information about the residents of Site 3 was statumed by mans of a house-to-house with by war interviewers. Drary kind of home, whether in a house, apartment, above a stere or twoiced away behind industrial property, or hidden in some alley, was wisted. The head of the household was interviewed. His answers were noted on the questionnaire schedule, a copy of which is given as an appendix to this report, where some basic terms are also defined. When the head of the household was behended as the contract of the household was been start to the contract of the household was been start to the contract of the household was been start to the household was not to the household was not the household was not the household was not to the household was not the household was not the household was not the household was not have a start to the household was not have a start to the household was not have a start to the household was not have been specified by the household was not have been start to the household was not have been such as the household was not have been such as the household was not have been such that the household was not have here had not have been such that the household was not ha

POPULATION DATA

The Total Number of Dwelling Units

The total number of dwelling units on this site was found to be 502 in number. The total number of persons living in them was 1783 of which the white population constituted 115 persons or 23% and the non-white population 1386 or 77%.

The Tetal Number of Families

The total number of families exceeded the number of dwelling units by 173. In other words 675 family units were living in 50% dwelling units. Of this number, 150 families were white (22%) and 525 families (78%) were non-white,

Age and Sex Composition

The males constituted h6% of the total population and the females 50%. 15% of the population consisted of children of 8 years of age and under. 22% of persons between 8 and 20 years of age and 63% over 21 years of age.

Sime of Family

The largest number of families consisted of one or two person families. These accounted for 55,6% of all families. Three person families accounted for 20,7% of all families. Families of 8 persons constituted 9,2% and families of 5 persons and over for Ua.5%.

Size of Family by Number of Persons

	No.of Families	Percentage
1 person	195	28.9
2 person	180	26.7
3 person	370	20.7
h person	62	9.2
5 person or more	98	24.5
	675	100.0

Size of Family by Number of Adults and Dependents

A somewhat different distribution is obtained when the families are classified by numbers of adults and dependents, a dependent being a person under 21 years of ago.

Adults	and	Dependents	Number of Families	Percentage
1 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4	and	0 1-2 3 or more 0 1-2 3 or more 0 1 or more	195 53 24 114 118 56 32 31 10	28.9 7.8 3.6 22.8 17.5 8.3 4.7 4.6 1.5
			675	100.0%

Overcrowding and Doubling Up

It was found that 675 families lived in 502 dwelling units or an average of 1.3 families per dwelling unit. The average number of persons per dwelling unit was 3.5 persons.

Overcowding was also examined in terms of an index of more than one person per room in the dealing unit. of the 151 dwelling units with white occupants 22 dwelling units with white occupants 22 dwelling units or 1.8,5% were overcreeded, that is, shout 25 times as many nagroes as whites lived in overcreeded 25 times as many nagroes as whites lived in overcreeded 25 times as many nagroes as whites lived in overcreeded dwelling units of more than one purson per room. The corresponding presentage for the white population was 26,7%.

MECIRO

151 Dwelling Units
22 Dwelling Units with more
than one person per room
11.6% Overcrowded with more than
one person per room

one person per room 1-65 Persons per overcrowded room

118 Persons in dwelling units with more than one person per room

per room 81 Rooms overcrowded 351 Dwelling Units
114 Dwelling Units with more
than one person per room
32.6% Overcrowded with more than

one person per room
1.47 Persons per overcrowded
room
641 Persons in dwelling units
with more than one person

per room 434 Rooms overcrowded

Owner and tenant occupied Units

Only 5% of the dwelling units were owner occupied. 95% of the homes were occupied by tenants.

Length of Residence

Most of the residents on this site had lived in this neighborhood for many years. Of the families about whom this information was available hose than 55 had lived outside of Newark or New Jerney when the war starods, thost of the families had not only lived in the present neighborhood for a considerable length of time but had occupied their present homes for a great sany years.

Citizenship

Only a very small percentage of the site residents (4%) were non-citizens. 157 of the residents had served in the Armed Forces most of them in the second World War. Of this number 11 were disabled veterans.

Housing Data

In cost instances the housing conditions were appalling because many of the structures had been built long age and had become disprised oring to lack of maintenance and repairs. The neighborhood was and had been a slum for a long time, and meets the conditions as set forth in the definition of a slum, i.e. "Many area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcreading, faulty arrangement or design, lack of ventitation, light or santistion facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morales.

An important criterion in determining a slum area is the cillapidated condition of its buildings, & dilapidated structure does not provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements and endangers the easily of its occupants, More than 68,5% of the homes were found to be in such condition.

	Dwelling Units	Percentage
Dilapidated Not Dilapidated	344 158	68.5
	502	100.0%

Many of the units, moreover, lacked the primary facilities for decent living. The following table shows the housing conditions of the units in terms of toilet, bath, water supply, heating and cooking.

HOUSING FACILITIES

1.	Toilet	Dwelling Units	Percentage
	Flush Toilet inside Structures Flush Toilet outside Structures Non-Flush Toilet	324 173 5	64.5% 34.5% 1.0%
		502	100.0%
	Exclusive Use Shared Use No Toilet	361 138	71.9% 27.5% .6%
		502	100.0%
24	Bath		
	Exclusive Bath/Shower Shared Bath/Shower No Bath/Shower	175 9 318	34.9% 1.8% 63.3%
		502	100.0%
3.	Water Supply		
	Hot and Cold Water Only Cold Water Hot Water Part of Year No Water	158 188 152 4	31.5% 37.5% 30.3% .7%
		502	100.0%

4.	Heating	Dwelling Units	Percentage
	Piped Steam Heat	32	6.4%
	Hot Air Furnace Other With Flue	431	85.9%
	Other Without Flue	12	2.4%
	Not Heated	20	3,9%
		502	100,0%
5.	Cooking		
	Installed Range-Exclusive Us		95.8%
	Stove/Range Shared	10	2.0%
	Portable Hot Plate	9	1.8%
	None	2	04%
		502	100.0%

Rent and Utilities

More than three-quarters of all the units fall into the rent bracket of 55 to 830 per month, 604) 1.25 of the units paid centals of over \$50 per month, 11 the cost of utilities with as gas, heat and electricity, added appreciably to the total cost of shelter, adding this item to the rental, the great majority of decling units fall into the \$00 to \$50 per month bracket, in many cases almost doubling the rental;

The largest item in the cost of utilities to the tenants was heating. Many of the families could only get sufficient heat in their apartments by keeping the gas stove going throughout the entire day.

Rent

Rent per month (Excluding Utilities)	Number of Dwelling Units	Percentage
10 - 9, 99 15 - 12, 99 26 - 12, 99 26 - 12, 99 25 - 27, 99 30 - 34, 99 35 - 39, 99 40 - 49, 99 50 and over	7 33 135 143 110 35 11 22 6	1.4 6.6 26.9 28.5 21.9 6.9 2.2 4.4 1.2

Utilities

Cost per Month	Number of Dwelling Units	Percentage
\$0 - 4.99	36 117	7.2% 23.3
10 - 14.99 15 - 19.99	172 103	34.3 20.5
20 and over	502	100.0%

457 or 91% of the dwelling units had electricity. 9% did not have electricity. 65% of the units (326) used gas for cooking and heating purposes while 35% of the homes were not provided with these facilities.

Income Data

More than 1/h of all the families interviewd received less than \$1500 per year. Many of these families were one person families, More than one-bird of all the families had incomes of 3150 to 33000 per year. The incomes above 33,000 were found in families of larger size; or in families of two adult persons with no dependants, 96 families, or 10,28 were found to be receiving relief or state aid. State add included add to the blind and needy childron.

Annual Income	Number of Families	Percentage
\$ 0 - 999	93	13.8
1,000 - 1499	83	12.3
1500 - 1749	- 53	7.9
1750 - 1999	43	6.3
2000 - 2249	43 78	6.3
2250 - 2749		11.6
2750 - 3000	33	4.9
Above 3000	132	19.6
No Information	112	77 2

Radio, Television, Automobile and Telephone

More than 90% of the dwelling units had a radio of one kind or another.

675

100.0%

About 9% had a television set which in most instances was being paid for by instalments. Very few of the television sets belonged to families with less than \$3000 per year.

About 15% of the families had an automobile.

More than one-third had telephones.

Relocation

Few of the site residents had applied previously to the Newark Housing Authority for an apartment in a project. Kost of them said that they would require assistance in getting relocated.

A Decade's Change

Possibly the greatest change that had occurred on this site since the Census of 1940 was the change in the aracial composition of the residents. The number of units occupied by non-whites then was almost 60%. In 1950 the percentage of Negrees was found to be the total population, and 76% of the total number of families.

The number of dwolling units had decreased from 500 to 502 undoubtedly as a result of the growth of commercial and industrial properties and junkyards in the area. The percentage of homes needing major repairs was about 70% in 1940.

This report points out that the percentage of substandard dwelling units had not decreased to any noticeable extent, However, there is evidence to show that the total population in this area had increased and that consequently the evils of overcrowding had become intensified.

DEFINITIONS

 DIAPTRATION OF STRUCTURE - A dwelling wait is dilapidated if it has serious deficiencies or is run doen and neglected so that it does not provide adequate shalter or protection against the elements or endangers the safety of the occupants. Oritical deficiencies are:

> a. seriously cracked or broken foundations; b. holes, open cracks, loose or missing naterials (bricks, plaster, shingles and shasthing) over a considerable area of the outside walls, roof, Chimmoy, or interior floors, walls, roof or chimmoy.

c. extensive damage by fire, stome or water; d. displication of utilities, such dilapidation is serious if wires are exposed; water is not running; tollats are inoperative; heating plants are not working, and/or similar obvious inadequates exist.

2. DELLING UNIT - A dwelling unit is a group of roose or a roos coreigned or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a finally or other group of persons living dwelling unit is a house, an epartment, or a flat, A dwelling unit asy be located in a structure devoted primarily to business or other non-residential uses such as a room in a warehouse where the watchman living such as a room in a warehouse where the watchman is used in the content of the co

2a. Standard dwelling unit

A dwelling unit which has all of the following characteristics is considered "standard";

l. Not dilapidated

 Flush toilet inside the structure for the dwelling unit's exclusive use

3. Installed bathtub or shower available for the dwelling unit's exclusive use

the dwelling unit's exclusive use the Piped hot and cold running water inside the structure

2b. Substandard dwelling unit

Dwelling units not meeting the definition of "standard" above are considered as "substandard".

Note: While the deficiencies indicated are serious in themselves, dmelling units considered "substandard" generally have other grave deficiencies which cannot be enumerated in the ordinary type of survey. It has been established that these other deficiencies, such as desposes, lock of proper light and eig, rotted joists, etc., are closely that and eight in the deficiencies which can associated with the deficiencies which can be sufficiently that the deficiencies which can be sufficiently that the sufficiency of the sufficiency o

2c. Deficiency

For the item, "Basic Facilities", the lack of any one of the following facilities is counted as a deficiency:

- 1. Hot and cold piped running water inside the
- 2. Flush toilet inside the structure for the rights exclusive use
- 3. Installed bathtub or shower available for the
- unit's exclusive use
- L. Electric lighting
 5. Piped steam or hot water heating, but air furnace, or other flue-connected heating
- 6, Kitchen sink with drain for the unit's exclusive

3. FAMILY

Three types of family are identified for the purposes of this survey:

- 3a. Primary Family A primary family in the head of a household and one or more persons in the household who are related to the head by blood, marriage or adoption.
- Sub-family A sub-family is a narried couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife.

Note: The sub-family is considered a part of the primary family for all tabulation purposes, except in Table 5B, (See footnote to this table,)

3c. Secondary Family - A secondary family comprises two or more persons, such as lodgers or servants and their relatives, living in a household and related to each other but not related to the household head, Note: In all tables on "families" the secondary family is treated as a separate family.

- 3d. Primary Individual A head of a household living alone or with other persons not related to him.
- 3e. Lodger Any secondary individual or member of a secondary family, other than a servant or member of a servant's family.
- 3f, Minor Any person, other than the head of family or the head's spouse, who is less than 21 years old.

4. Household

The entire group of persons who occupy a dwelling unit as permanent residents,

Head of Household - The person regarded a . w bral by the members of the household. The wife is no classified as the head, however, if her household.

7.0)

A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE BELMONT SITE
(SITE III)

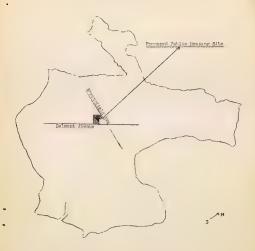
newark

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK

Mise

Research and Statistics Division February 1950

OUTLINE MAP OF NETARK



GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The area chosen for site number 3 is bounded by Hunterdon Street, ITH Avernue, Belinont Avenue, West Kinney Street and a block on Springfield Avenue, It clearly falls within the area designated by the Central Haming Board as being a slum neighborhood needing complete clearing and redeveloping.

This section is in the older and more central part of the city, and in it is found an almost bopeless mixture of residential, commarcial and industrial land use. Because Newark was a built up city before the original zoning ordinance was adopted, the use of these structures do provide the second of the second of the second of the are used for living purposes but quite a number are devoted to industrial and commercial purposes. Dotted in among the residential circutures are found a large number of junk yards and old buildings which asks impossible the application of a coherent coning plam. This process of steady debet-constian and lipids has reached the stage where the about the property of the second of the contraction and the second of the second bubbitation.

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POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF SITE

The information about the residente of Site 3 was ettained by means of a house-to-house visit by our interviewers. Every kind of home, whether in a house, apartment, above a stere or tucked away behind infuntrial property, or hidden in some alley, was visited, The head of the household was interviewed. His answers were noted on the questionnaire schedule, a copy of which is given as an appendix to this report, where some last is terms are also defined. When the the interviewer paid a return visit until the information was obtained.

PULATION DATA

The Total Number of Dwelling Units

The total number of dealling units on tais site was found to be 502 in number. The total number of persons living in them was 1783 of which the white population constituted 415 persons or 23% and the non-white population 1366 or 77%.

The Tetal Number of Families

The total number of families exceeded the number of dwelling units by 173. In other words 675 family units were living in 502 dwelling units. Of this number, 150 families were white (22%) and 525 families (78%) were non-white.

Age and Sex Composition

The males constituted her of the total population and the females 54%. 15% of the population consisted of children of 8 years of age and under. 22% of persons between 8 and 20 years of age and 65% over 21 years of age.

Size of Family

the largest number of families consisted of one or two person families. These accounted for 55.65 of all families. Three person families accounted for 20.7% of all families. Families of 4 persons constituted 9.2% and families of 5 persons and over for 14.5%.

Size of Family by Number of Persons

	No. of Families	Percentage
1 person	195	28.9 26.7
2 persoh 3 persoh	180 140	20.7
4 person 5 person or more	62	9.2
> person or more	675	100.0

Size of Family by Number of Adults and Dependents

A somewhat different distribution is obtained when the families are classified by numbers of adults and dependents, a dependent being a person under 21 years of age.

and	Dependents	Number of Families	Percentage
and # # # # # #	0 1-2 3 or more 0 1-2 3 or more 0	195 53 2h 154 118 56 32	28.9 7.8 3.6 22.8 17.8 8.3 4.7
	1 or more	675	100.0%
	and # # # # #	# 12 # 3 or more # 0 # 12 # 3 or more # 0 # 1 or more	and 0 155 * 2-2 53 * 3 or more 55 * 1.2 115 * 1.2 116 * 0 0 56 * 0 0 10 1 or more 2

Overcrowding and Doubling Up

It was found that 675 families lived in 502 dwelling units or an average of 1.3 families per dwelling unit. The average number of persons per dwelling unit was 3.5 persons.

Ownerceding was size examined in terms of an index of more than one person per room in the dwelling unit, of the 151 dwelling units with white occupants 22 dwelling units or Hi,55 were overcrowded, of the 351 dwelling units with negro occupants 111 or 32.15 were ownercowded; that is, about 22 times as may negroes as white lived in overcrowded dwelling units of core than one person per room. The corresponding precentage for the white population was 26.75,

151 Dwelling Units 22 Dwelling Units with more than one person per room 14.6% Overcrowded with more than 32.4% Overcrowded with more than

one person per room 1.15 Persons per overcrowded MARKE

118 Persons in dwelling units with more than one person per room

81 Rooms overcrowded

MEGRO

351 Deelling Units 11h Dwelling Units with more than one person per room

one person per room 1.1.7 Parsons per overcrowded

667 Persons in dwelling units with more than one person DET TOOM

13h Rooms overcrowded

Owner and tenant occupied Units

Only 5% of the dwelling units were owner occupied. 95% of the homes were occupied by tenants.

Length of Residence

Most of the residents on this site had lived in this neighborhood for many years. Of the families about whom this information was available less than 8% had lived outside of Newark or New Jersey when the war started, Most of the families had not only lived in the present neighborhood for a considerable length of time but had occupied their present homes for a great many years.

Citizenship

Only a very small percentage of the site residents (4%) were non-citizens, 157 of the residents had served in the Armed Forces, most of them in the second World War. Of this number li were disabled veterans.

Housing Data

In most instances the housing conditions were appalling, because many of the structures had been built long ago and had become dilapidated owing to lack of maintenance and repairs. The neighborhood was and had been a slum for a long time, and meets the conditions as set forth in the definition of a slum, i.e. "any area where dwe'lings prodominate which, by reason of dilapidation or rerowding. faulty arrangement or design, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals,"

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	Dwelling Units	Purcentage
Dilapidated Not Dilapidated	344 158	68.5 31.5
	502	100,0%

Many of the units, moreover, lacked the primary facilities for decent living. The following table shows the housing conditions of the units in terms of toilet, bath, water supply, beating and cooking,

HOUSING FACILITIES

1,	Toilet	De	relling Units	Percentage
	Flush Toilet inside Structures Flush Toilet outside Structures Non-Flush Toilet		32k 173 5	64.5% 34.5% 1.0%
			502	100.0%
	Exclusive Use Shared Use No Toilst		361 138 3	71.9% 27.5% .6%
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2,	Bath			
	Exclusive Bath/Shower Shared Bath/Shower No Bath/Thower		175 9 318	34.9% 1.8% 63,3%
			502	100,0%
3.	Water Supply			
	Hot and Cold Water Only Cold Water Hot Water Part of Year No Water		158 188 152	31.5% 37.5% 30.3%
			502	100.0%

ь,	Heating	Dwelling Units	Percentage
	Piped Steam Heat Hot Air Furnace Cther With Flue Other Without Flue Not Heated	32 7 431 12 20	6.48 1.48 85.98 2.48 3.98
		502	100.0%
5.	Cooking		
	Installed Range-Exclusive Use Stove/Range Shared Portable Hot Plate None	9 2	95.8% 2.0% 1.8%
		502	100.0%

Rent and Utilities

More than three quarters of all the units fall into the rent breeket of §5 to \$30 per month, 601, 1.25 of the units paid centals of over \$50 per month. The cost of utilities as in as gas, heat and electricity, added appreciacly to the total cost of shelter, adding this tien to the surelat, the great majority of decling units fall int th \$70 to \$50 per month bracket, in many cases elmost doubling the rental.

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Rent

Rent per month 'Ext uding Utilities)	Number of Dwelling Units	Percentage
0 - 9 99 1. 15 99 2. 1. 99 2. 2. 99 3. 24,99 3. 34,59 35 -39,99 40 -49,99 50 and over	7 33 135 143 110 35 11 22 6	1.4 6.6 26.9 28.5 21.9 6.9 2.2 4.4 1.2
	502	100,0%

Utilities

Cost per Month	Number of Dwelling Units	Percentage
\$0 - h.99 5 - 9499 10 - 1h.99 15 - 19499 20 and over	36 11.7 172 103 74	7.2% 23.3 34.3 20.5
	502	100,0%

457 or 91% of the dwelling units had electricity. 9% did not have electricity. 65% of the units (326) used gas for cooking and heating purposes while 35% of the homes were not provided with these facilities.

Income Data

More than 1/h of all the families interviewd received less than \$1500 per year. Many of these families were one perofamilies, More than one-third of all the families had incomes of 15100 to 83000 per year. The incomes show \$3,000 were found in families of larger size; or in families of two adult persons with no dependents, 69 families, or 10,28 were found to be receiving relief or at the aid. State std included add to the blind and needy children.

Annual Income	Number of Families	Percentage
\$ 0 - 999 1000 - 1499 1500 - 1749 1750 - 1799 2000 - 2249 2250 - 2749 2750 - 3000 Above 3000	93 83 53 43 43 78 33 132	13.8 12.3 7.9 6.3 6.3 11.6 4.9
No Information	117	17.3

Radio. Television. Automobile and Telephone

More than 90% of the dwelling units had a radio of one kind or another.

About 9% had a television set which in most instances was being paid for by instalments. Very few of the television sets belonged to families with less than \$1000 per year.

About 15% of the families had an automobile.

More than one-third had telephones.

Relocation

Few of the site residents had applied previously to the Newark Housing Authority for an apartment in a project. Most of them said that they would require assistance in getting relocated.

A Decade's Change

Possibly the greatest change that had occurred on this site since the Census of 1940 was the change in the racial composition of the residents. The number of units occupied by non-whites then was almost 60%, In 1950 the percentage of Nogroes was found to be the total population, and 78% of the total number of families.

The number of dwelling units had decreased from 560 to 502 undoubtedly as a result of the growth of commercial and industrial properties and junkyards in the area. The percentage of homes needing major repairs was about 70% in 1940.

This report points out that the percentage of substandard desiling units had not decreased to any noticeable extent. However, there is evidence to show that the total population in this area had increased and that consequently the evils of overcrosting had become intensified.

DEFINITIONS

 DIMAPHIMION OF STRUCTURE - A dwalling unit is dilapidated If the serious deficiencies or is run down and neglected so that it does not provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements or endangers the safety of the occupants. Critical deficiencies are:

> s. seriously cracked or broken foundations; b. holes, open eracks, loose or misring saterials (bricks, plaster, shingles and sheathing) over a considerable area of the outside walls, roof, Chismey, or interior floors, walls, roof or chismey.

c. extensive damage by fire, storm or water; d. dllapidation of utilities, wach dllapidation is serious if wires are exposed; water as not running; toilets are imperative; heating plants are not working, and/or similar obvious innot-quachs exist,

2. DELLING URT: A dwelling unit is a group of rows or a room coupled or intended for cocupancy as enpared living quarters by a featly or other group of person: living together or by a preson living alone. Ordinarily a dwelling unit is a house, an apartment, or a flat, A dwelling unit any be located in a structure devoted primarily to business or other non-residential use, such as a room in a warehouse where the watchman lives; a barber's living quarters in back of his shop; or living quarters in a garage.

2a, Standard dwelling unit

A dwelling unit which has all of the following characteristics is considered "standard":

1. Not dilapidated

2. Flush toilet inside the structure for the dwelling unit's exclusive use

 Installed bathtub or shower available for the dwelling unit's exclusive use

the dwelling unit's exclusive use
4. Piped hot and cold running water inside
the structure

2b. Substandard dwelling unit

Dwalling units not meeting the definition of "standard" above are considered as "substandard",

Note: While the deficiencies indicated are serious in themselves, decling units considered "substandard" generally have other grave deficiencies which cannot be enumerated in the ordinary type of survey. It has been established that these other deficiencies, such as desposes, lack of proper light and air, rotted joists, etc., are closely associated with the deficiencies which can represent the deficiencies which can be such as the support of the indicated times also which make a unit "substandard" but also that they are associated with other deficiencies. This means that just putting an indoor toilet in a unit which lacked one would not generally a write which lacked one would not generally to be done.

2c. Deficiency

For the item, "Basic Facilities", the lack of any one of the following facilities is counted as a deficiency:

- Hot and cold piped running water inside the structure
- 2. Flush toilet inside the structure for the writis exclusive use
- Installed bathtub or shower available for the unit's exclusive use
- 4. Electric lighting
- Piped steam or hot water heating, hot air furnace, or other flus-connected heating
 Kitchen sink with drain for the unit's exclusive
- use

3. FAMILY

Three types of family are identified for the purposes of this survey:

- 3a. Primary Family A primary family is the head of a household and one or more persons in the household who are related to the head by blood, marriage or adoption.
- 3b. Sub-family A sub-family is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more children under 15 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife.

Note: The sub-family is considered a part of the primary family for all tabulation purposes, except in Table 5B. (See footnote to this table.)

3c. Secondary Family - A secondary family comprises two or more persons, such as lodgers or servants and their relatives, living in a household and related to each other but not related to the household head. Note: In all tables on "families" the secondary family is treated as a separate family.

- 3d. Primary Individual A head of a household living
- 3e. Lodger Any secondary individual or member of a secondary family, other than a servant or member of a servant's family.
- 3f. Minor Any person, other than the head of family or the head's spouse, who is less than 21 years old.

4. Household

The entire group of persons who occupy a dwelling unit as permanent residents,

Head of Household - The person regarded as the head by the members of the household. The wife is no classified as the head, however, if her imposed is a member of the household.